

In re VANDENBOSSCHE  
09/583,583

REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for the Official Action dated September 28, 2002. The above amendment and remarks to follow are intended to be fully responsive thereto.

The Abstract was objected to for minor informalities, which have been corrected in accordance with the Examiner's comments. No new matter has been added.

Claims 1, 4, 6-7, 9 and 11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipate by Jacob et al. (USP 5,675,205). Claims 3, 5 and 10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacob, et al. '205 in view of Jaeschke (USP 4,469,968). Claim 8 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacob, et al. '205 in view of Kato (USP 5,536,972). Claim 13 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacob, et al. '205 in view of Nakata, et al. (USP 4,990,811). Applicant respectfully disagrees.

In Jacobs '205, the seat 14 is in contact with the housing (see Fig. 2). Further, in Figure 5 of Jacobs '205, the intermediate carrier 50 for the two chips is bonded, soldered or welded to the bearing plate (see col. 4, lines 51-58 of Jacobs '205). Also, Jacobs '205 fails to disclose a seat, which receives a heat dissipator on one of its faces.

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Regarding amended claim 1, the metallic seat of the present invention is not in contact with the housing; rather, the seat is mounted within the thickness of the support. The recited seat does not constitute any part of the housing. This arrangement prevents the transmission of heat from the housing to the dissipator. The prior art fails to disclose such a seat disposed within the thickness of the support. Jacob, et al. discloses a seat 14 at ground potential via the housing flange 9 so that the seat is in contact with the housing. Furthermore, according to the present invention, the dissipator does not constitute the housing and the seat is mounted inside the support so that the transmission of heat is avoided from the housing to the dissipator.

Regarding claim 3, Jacob's et al '205 fails to disclose a dissipator having a coefficient of expansion greater than that of the seat. Conventionally, housings of such devices are made of aluminum. In Jacobs et al. '205 seat 14 is also made of aluminum and therefore, does not disclose a different coefficient of expansion.

Regarding claim 10, Jaesche, the holder 56 is not provided with a semiconductor control component mounted on a metallic seat. The drum 25 does not form a part of the brush holder. Jaesche relates to an electromagnetic or dynamo-electric coupling device and not an alternator. Furthermore, drum 25 does not carry a stator.

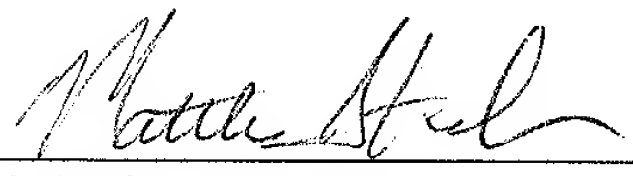
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Regarding claim 13, Nakata relates to a motor and not an alternator. In an alternator, the housing carries on the inside a multiphase wound stator which is a source of heat. The transmission of heat is avoided from the housing to the dissipator via the screw. In Nakato, the spacers 36 are interposed between the insulator plate 28 and the bracket 18 and not between the screw and dissipator.

The prior art does not disclose all the limitation or the proper motivation to support the Examiner's modification. Thus any rejection of claim 10 or 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103 is improper.

The pending claims are believed to be in condition for allowance and notice to that effect is earnestly solicited. Should the Examiner believe further discussion regarding the above claim language would expedite prosecution, he is invited to contact the undersigned at the number listed below.

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In re application of:

VANDENBOSSCHE, M.

Serial No.: 09/583,583

Examiner: PEREZ, G.

Filed: August 24, 2001

Group Art Unit: 2834

Title: BRUSH HOLDER WITH A CONTROL COMPONENT FOR A MOTOR VEHICLE  
ALTERNATOR

### APPENDIX OF AMENDMENTS

#### IN THE ABSTRACT

Please amend the Abstract on page 18 as follows.

#### ABSTRACT

A brush holder for a vehicle electrical machine having an insulating support, an electrical circuit including a semiconductor control component; and at least one metallic heat dissipation member in contact with the ambient environment and arranged to receive heat from the control component. The dissipation member is composed of two distinct parts, a seat and a dissipator. The[, the] seat is fixed to the support and receiving, on one of its faces, the control component and, on the other one of its faces, the dissipator.



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IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1, 3 and 5 as follows.

1. Brush holder (2) for a vehicle alternator having a housing, said brush holder (2)  
comprising:

an insulating support (4) having an opening (22);

a heat dissipating means (14, 26) having a metallic seat fixed to the support (4);

and an electrical circuit comprising a semiconductor control component (12), in which  
the seat (14) on the one hand receives for fixing on one of its faces the control component  
(12) by means of an opening (22) in the support (4) and on the other hand belongs to the heat  
dissipation means (14, 26) in contact with an ambient environment and arranged so as to  
receive heat from the control component (12), wherein the seat is separate from the housing  
and not in contact with said housing, said seat is mounted within a thickness of the support  
(4) and the seat receives on the other of its faces a heat dissipator so that the heat dissipation  
means (14, 26) is composed of two distinct and adjacent parts.

3. Brush holder according to claim [2] 1, wherein the dissipator (26) has a coefficient of  
expansion greater than that of the seat.

5. Brush holder according to claim [2] 1, wherein the support (4) is moulded onto the  
dissipator (14, 26).